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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/579,746	05/26/2000	GREGORY W. COX	CM03931H	9791

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EXAMINER

LE, DANH C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2683

DATE MAILED: 02/21/2003

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/579,746

Applicant(s)

COX ET AL.

Examiner

DANH C LE

Art Unit

2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 and 34-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 and 34-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-6, 10, 12-17, 20-24, 39-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Thibert (US 6,397,058).

As to claim 1, Thibert inherently teaches an apparatus that communicates with a communication system, wherein the communication system processes a communication signal by performing any of a plurality of operations on the communication signal, the apparatus comprising:

a processor that receives information regarding the availability of a geographical location of a primary communication device, wherein the information indicates whether the geographical location is available, and further wherein, if the information indicates that the geographical location is available, then the processor identifies one or more of the operations to be performed on the communication signal based on the geographical location of the primary communication device, and if the information indicates that the geographical location is not available, then the processor identifies one or more of the

operations to be performed on the communication signal based on the information that the geographical location is not available (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29, Gateway GSM 410 inherently teaches a processor which performs step 412, 414 and 416).

As to claim 2, Thibert teaches an apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the processor informs the communication system of the one or more identified operations (steps 412, 414 and 416).

As to claim 3, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the processor is adapted to process the communication signal by performing any of the plurality of operations on the communication signal and further wherein the processor performs the one or more identified operations (col.6, lines 13-22).

As to claim 4, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein at least one of the operations comprises forwarding the communication signal to a target communication device (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 5, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 4, wherein the target communication device is selected from the group consisting of a telephone, a voicemail program, a paging device, and a personal digital assistant (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 6, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein at least one of the operations comprises forwarding the communication signal to one of a plurality of candidate communication devices (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 10, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the one or more operations to be performed on the communication signal further depends on a time at which the communication signal is processed by the 5 communication system (col.5, lines 60-67).

As to claim 12, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the communication signal includes an identification code that identifies a source from which the communication signal originated and further wherein the one or more operations to be performed on the communication signal further depends on the identification code (col.3, line 36-col.4, line 25).

As to claim 13, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the processor is disposed in a communication device (figure 4, 410).

As to claim 14, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 13, wherein a location determining apparatus that determines the location of the primary communication device is disposed in the communication device (col.6, lines 1-65).

As to claim 16, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 13, wherein the communication system comprises a switching center and wherein a location determining apparatus that determines the location of the primary communication device is disposed in a mobile geographical location center that is coupled to the switching center and wherein the location determining apparatus informs the communication system of the geographical location of the primary communication device and wherein the switching center communicates the geographical location of the

Art Unit: 2683

primary communication device to the processor disposed in the communication device (col.6, lines 1-65).

As to claim 16, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the communication system comprises a switching center and wherein the processor is disposed in a location call filtering center that is coupled to the switching center (col.6, lines 1-65).

As to claim 17, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 16, wherein a location determining apparatus that determines the location of the primary communication device is disposed in the primary communication device, and wherein the location determining apparatus informs the communication system of the geographical location of the primary communication device and further wherein the communication system informs the processor of the geographical location of the primary communication device (col.6, lines 1-65).

As to claim 20, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the communication signal is selected from the group consisting of a video signal, a voice signal, and a binary data signal (col.5, line 1-17).

As to claim 21, Thibert teaches the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the communication system comprises a telephone communication system and wherein the communication signal comprises a telephone call (col.5, lines 48-59).

As to claim 22, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the primary communication device is selected from the group consisting of a telephone, a paging device, and a personal digital assistant (col.5, lines 48-59).

As to claim 23, Thibert teaches the apparatus of claim 7, wherein the processor comprises a first processor (410), and wherein the apparatus further comprises a communication network coupled to the first processor and further coupled to a plurality of second processors, wherein at least one of the second processors (104) may be used to enter the information into the memory and further wherein at least one of the second processors may be used to edit the information stored in the memory.

As to claim 24, Thibert teaches the apparatus that communicates with a telephone communication system for processing a telephone call, wherein the processing performed by the telephone communication system (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29) comprises forwarding the telephone call, the apparatus comprising:

a processor, (figure 4, 104) in a wireless communication system, that receives information comprising a geographical location at which a primary communication device is located and that identifies a target communication device to which the call shall be forwarded based on the geographical location of the primary communication device; and

a gateway mobile location center (410), in the wireless communication and coupled to the processor, wherein the gateway mobile location center determined the geographic location of the primary communication device and delivers the geographic location to the processor and wherein the gateway mobile location center identifies the location of the mobile subscriber units within the wireless communication system.

As to claim 39, the claim is a method claim of the claim 1; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth in the claim 1.

As to claim 40, Thibert teaches the method as defined in claim 39, wherein the communication signal comprises a telephone signal (col.6, lines 23-65).

As to claim 41, Thibert teaches the method as defined in claim 39, wherein the at least one of the plurality of operations comprises forwarding the communication signal to one of a plurality of candidate communication devices (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 42, Thibert teaches the method as defined in claim 41, wherein at least one of the candidate communication devices comprises a telephone and wherein the primary communication device comprises a telephone (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 43, Thibert teaches the method of claim 39, further comprising the step of querying a geographical location determining apparatus that determines the geographical location of the primary communication device, wherein the step of querying is performed before step a) (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 44, Thibert teaches the method of claim 39, wherein the steps b) and c) further comprise the step of accessing a memory in which data is stored, wherein the data includes a list of geographical regions and further; includes a list of candidate operations, wherein each of the geographical regions are associated with one of the candidate operations, and wherein the geographical region in which the primary communication device is located is determined, and further wherein the operation to be performed on the communication signal is identified as the candidate operation associated with the geographical region in which the primary communication device is located (col.4, line 26-col.5, line 59).

Art Unit: 2683

As to claim 45, Thibert teaches the method of claim 39, wherein the communication signal comprises information that identifies a subscriber and wherein the method further comprises a step of determining whether the subscriber identified in the communication signal is authorized, such that if the subscriber is authorized, then the steps of a), b) and c) are performed, and if the subscriber is not authorized, then the steps of a), b) and c) are not performed (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 46, Thibert teaches the method of claim 39, further comprising a step d) of providing the identity of the operation to be performed to a communication system so that the communication system may perform the identified operation on the communication signal, wherein the step d) is performed after the step c) (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 47, Thibert teaches the method of claim 39, further comprising the steps of 1) querying a geographical location determining apparatus that determines the availability of the geographical location of the primary communication device, and 2) if the geographical location is available, then determining the geographical location of the primary communication device wherein the steps of 1) and 2) are performed before the steps of a), b) and c) (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

As to claim 48, Thibert teaches the method of claim 47, wherein the steps of 1) and a) and b) and c) are performed by a processor disposed (figure 4, 410) in a communication device that communicates with a communication system and wherein the step 2) is performed by a processor that is disposed in a geographical mobile location center that is coupled to the communication system (figure 4, 104)

Art Unit: 2683

As to claim 49, Thibert teaches the method of claim 47, wherein the steps of 1) and a) and b) and c) are performed by a processor that is disposed in a location call filtering center (figure 4, 410) that is coupled to a communication system, and wherein the step 2) is performed by a processor disposed in a communication device that communicates with the communication system (figure 4, 106).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 7-9, 18-19, 25-29, 32-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thibert in view of Chen (US 6,496,578).

As to claim 7, Thibert apparatus of claim 6. Thibert fails to teach comprising a memory coupled to the processor, wherein the processor identifies one of the plurality of candidate communication devices as a target communication device to which the call shall be forwarded further based on information stored in the memory. Chen teaches comprising a memory coupled to the processor, wherein the processor identifies one of the plurality of candidate communication devices as a target communication device to which the call shall be forwarded further based on information stored in the memory (col.5, lines 16-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

Art Unit: 2683

art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Chen into the system of Thibert in order to store the call screen list in the wireless intelligent network.

As to claim 8, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 7, wherein the information stored in the memory comprises a database, wherein the database comprises a list of the candidate communication devices and a list of one or more geographical regions, wherein each of the geographical regions is associated with one of the candidate communication devices, and further wherein the processor compares the geographical location of the primary communication device to the list of geographical regions to determine in which of the geographical regions the primary communication device is located, and further wherein the processor identifies the candidate communication device associated with the geographical region within which the primary communication device is located as the target communication device to which the communication signal is to be forwarded (col.4, line 26-col.5, line 59).

As to claim 9, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 7, wherein the information stored in the memory comprises a set of conditions that are associated with one of the candidate communication devices and wherein the processor tests each of the conditions such that if all of the conditions are satisfied, then the processor identifies the candidate communication device associated with the set of conditions as the target communication device to which the communication signal is to be forwarded (col.4, line 26-col.5, line 59).

As to claim 18 and 19, Chen also teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the communication system is a circuit mode communication system or is a packet-switched mode communication system and wherein the communication signal is packet-switched communication signal (col.16, line 5-29).

As to claim 25, Thibert teaches the apparatus of claim 24, further comprising:
the processor which data is stored, and wherein the data comprises a list of one or more candidate communication devices, and wherein the data further comprises a list of one or more geographical regions, wherein each of the geographical regions is associated with one of the candidate communication devices; and wherein the processor compares the geographical location of the primary communication device to the one or more geographical regions to determine in which of the one or more geographical regions the primary communication device is located, and further wherein the processor identifies the candidate communication device associated with the geographical region within which the primary communication device is located as the target communication device to which the call shall be forwarded (col.6, line 1-col.7, line 29).

Thibert fails to teach a memory couple to the processor. Chen teaches a memory couple to the processor (Chen, col.5, lines 16-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Chen into the system of Thibert in order to store the call screen list in the wireless intelligent network.

As to claim 26, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 25, wherein the processor comprises a first processor (figure 4, 410), and wherein the apparatus further comprises a communication network coupled to the first processor, wherein the communication network is further coupled to a plurality of second processors (figure 4, 106), and at least one of the second processors may be used to enter the data into the memory and to edit the data stored in the memory.

As to claim 27, Chen teaches the apparatus as defined in claim 26, wherein the communication network comprises the Internet and wherein the plurality of second processors are capable of communicating with the first processor via the Internet (col.7, line 42-col.8, line 54).

As to claim 28, Chen teaches the apparatus as defined in claim 27, wherein the first processor is adapted to operate as an Internet server that supports an Internet web page (col.10, line 54-col.11, line 8).

As to claim 29, Thibert teaches the apparatus as defined in claim 26, wherein the at least one of the second processors that may be used to enter the data into the memory and to edit the data stored in the memory is disposed in a communication device (figure 3B).

As to claim 32, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 25, wherein the telephone communication system comprises a switching center and wherein the apparatus is disposed in a location call filtering center that is coupled to the switching center (figure 3, 410).

Art Unit: 2683

As to claim 34, Chen teaches the apparatus defined in claim 25, wherein the processor and the memory are disposed in a communication device (col.5, lines 16-47).

As to claim 35, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 34, further comprising a geographical location determining apparatus disposed in the communication device, wherein the geographical location determining apparatus determines the location of the primary communication device (figure 4, 108).

As to claim 36, Thibert teaches the apparatus as defined in claim 25, wherein the primary communication device is selected from the group consisting of a telephone, and a paging device (col.6, lines 1-65).

As to claim 37, Thibert teaches the apparatus as defined in claim 25, wherein the target communication device is selected from a group consisting of a paging device and a voicemail program (col.5, lines 36-60).

As to claim 38, Thibert teaches the apparatus as defined in claim 25, wherein the data entered comprises a set of preferences, and further wherein the processor uses the set of preferences in conjunction with the geographical location of the primary communication device to identify the target communication device (col.4, lines 26-col.5, line 59).

3. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thibert in view of Bonta (US 5,758,264).

As to claim 11, Thibert teaches the apparatus defined in claim 1, wherein the one or more operations to be performed on the communication signal location of the primary

communication device when the communication signal is processed by the communication system. Thibert fails to teach further depends on a rate of speed at which the primary communication device is traveling. Bonta teaches further depends on a rate of speed at which the primary communication device is traveling (col.3, lines 6-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Bonta into the system of Thibert in order to provide enhanced system performance in the wireless intelligent network.

4. Claims 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thibert and Chen in view of Lin (US 6,285,683)

As to claim 30, the combination of Thibert and Chen teaches the apparatus as defined in claim 28. The combination of Thibert and Chen fails to teach the Internet web page comprises a set of data fields into which the data may be entered. Lin teaches the Internet web page comprises a set of data fields into which the data may be entered (col.6, lines 35-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Lin into the system of Thibert in order to provide enhanced system performance in the wireless intelligent network.

As to claim 31, Lin also teaches the Internet web page comprises a geographical map, and wherein the portions of the geographical map may be highlighted to define the boundaries of one or more of the geographical regions for subsequent storage in the memory (col.8, lines 19-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Lin into the system of Thibert in order to provide enhanced system performance in the wireless intelligent network.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A. Thibert et al (US 6,490,449) teaches the system and method of automatic roaming analyst for dialing abbreviated numbers in a wireless intelligent network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANH C LE whose telephone number is 703-306-0542. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, WILLIAM TROST can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Application/Control Number: 09/579,746

Page 16

Art Unit: 2683

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'danh', is written over a horizontal line.

Danh C. Le
February 13, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Trost', is written above the printed name.

WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600